THE FRENCH MUST GO.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

HR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH MAKES A

WARLIKE SPEECH.

SHOULD FRANCE REFUSE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NILE HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS

WILL DO THEIR DUTY.

London, Oct. 19 .- Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. cancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at North gields this evening, announced that the Govmment had opened negotiations with the Powis with a view of securing to the subjects of the various Powers the "right of developing the respective spheres in which each country is specially interested."

Regarding the Fashoda question, he said he wished cordially to acknowledge the desire evidenced in the speeches of Lord Rosebery and Herbert Asquith to help the Government in the matter, "a matter which might develop to the

pimost gravity. "It is impossible," he continued, "for France to maintain that she has political rights at Fasheda. She has naturally and properly asked for time to receive Major Marchand's report; but, until the contrary is proved, I decline believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refused, the matter would assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great na-

"The Government is animated by the friendliest spirit toward France, and does not wish to inflict humiliation. What we desire is fair treat-Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both-for France in the west, and ourselves in the east. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one an-

HAS PUT HER FOOT DOWN.

"I hope, trust and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution; but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another new should be taken by France the Queen's Ministers know what their duty demands.

"It would be a great calamity, if, after peace for upward of eighty years our friendly relations should be disturbed, and we should be launched in a great war; but there are greater evils than war, and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported

London, Oct. 20 .- The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at North Shields last evening has deeply impressed England, and the utmost concern is felt as to how France will receive it. The idea has been prevalent that the French have not realized how seriously England felt on the Fashoda question, which has been coupled with a desire that France would not force England to an armed support of Lord Salisbury's

Most of the morning papers elaborate some of the excited descriptions of the belligerent preparations of France. The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"In Toulon and Brest every nerve is strained to get ready for war, which may break out on short notice. The Paris press is growing more and more determined to back up extreme measures, even a resort to arms. The French have been excessively ploued by the threatening tone of the English papers, which is a more likely casus belli than the mere question of Fashoda.

"Consequently, the outlook here is grave, There are reports of troops hurrying from Paris to Brest and Toulon. The artillery in the batteries and at the various ports have been confidentially instructed for any emergency, and the cannon at all the forts and batteries are kept ready for action at any moment. To-day there was a prolonged war council at Brest of the chiefs of the various services, and M. Lockroy is hastily returning to Toulon on account of the gravity of the situation."

The Paris correspondent of "The Standard"

must go France will reply that Marchand will stay; and if he be removed forcibly there can be little doubt as to what the consequences will

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Graphic" says:

"I have good reason for stating that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has discouraged French resistance in the matter of Fashoda." Most of the papers, however, refuse

the explanation that French activity is merely in pursuance of M. Lockroy's scheme. Several exhort the Government to answer the preparations of France by mobilizing the British fleet. Some of the more conservative organs, notably "The Times," practically ignore the French movements, and decline to perceive any war cloud. "The Daily Chronicle" remarks:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been at it again. He is a dangerous man. He has honesty with-

Other papers hint that the plain speaking of the Chancellor at a time when a crisis is ap-

proaching is an indiscretion.

ACTIVITY AT TOULON NAVY YARD. EMBARKATION OF WAR MATERIALS AND SUP-PLIES CONTINUES - WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

Paris, Oct. 19.-In spite of semi-official denials, the "Echo de Paris" asserts to-day that the embarkation of war materials and supplies conthues at Toulon, adding that extraordinary activity reigns at the arsenal there. Besides the tionclads Amiral Tréhouart, Bouvines, Jemmapes and Valmy, the cruisers Alger, Levrier and Calman it claims, are getting ready for service, embarking ammunition and war materials. In addition, it is further asserted, the transports Bien-hoa and Gironde are almost

All the French naval officers on leave of ab-Make have been ordered to return to their ves-Fils. The naval authorities at Toulon are very

A dispatch to the "Petit Parisien" from Toulon confirms the reports of the "Echo de Paris," and says the greatest activity prevails in the havy yard, where work is proceeding with feverish speed day and night.

The "Temps," commenting upon the sensa-

tional stories of naval mobilization, says: While the political situation necessarily induces unusual vigilance and activity, it must not be forgotten that the present naval movements are principally an inauguration of the reforms planned by M. Lockroy when he was ap-Pointed Minister of Marine, and which he desires to have completed prior to January 1 next reforms whereby the squadrons and ports will always be ready and clear for action and fully equipped within a few days."

After enumerating the proposed future strength of the various squadrons intended for coast defence, the "Temps" concludes as follows: "Ashore our military works are quite ready, and certainly the best disposition is being made of the means at the disposal of the navy, even if before the date mentioned the hoped-for solution, agreeable to both countries, should be found for the Fashoda question."

PREMIER BRISSON MAY RETIRE.

Paris, Oct. 19.- The "Matin" says that the ealth of the Premier, M. Brisson, is such that he wishes to retire from the Cabinet, and is considering with the President the choice of his successor, which may possibly be M. Bourgeois, the present Minister of Education.

RUSSIA SEIZES NEW-CHWANG.

A BRITISH GUNBOAT IN THE RIVER DOES NOT MAKE ANY RESISTANCE. London, Oct. 20 .- A dispatch from Shanghai

to a London news agency says: "A Russian regiment occupied the town of New-Chwang (Province of Liau-Tong), and the forts at the mouth of the River Liaou on October 15, thus securing complete possession of New-Chwang. The native troops fled without making any opposition, under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians, and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the New-Chwang trade, of which it has had 80 per cent."

CHEERS FOR KAISER AND KAISERIN.

TINOPLE AND VISIT TO THE GERMAN SCHOOL. Constantinople, Oct. 19.-The Emperor and

A DRIVE THROUGH THE STREETS OF CONSTAN-

Empress of Germany were heartily cheered while driving to the German School yesterday Their Majesties engaged in long conversations with the teachers and children, and made minute inquirles as to the progress made by the school.

Emperor William remarked that there was a large number of foreign children in attendance at the school, and he said this demonstrated the songs, including the Turkish hymn, were sung streets, preceded and followed by two squadrons of cavalry and accompanied by a numerous suite. The houses of all the German residents were festooned with evergreens and decorated with German and Turkish flags

with German and Turkish flags.

At the gala dinner given at the Yildiz Klosk yesterday evening 120 covers were laid.

The local newspapers publish sympathetic articles on the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to Turkey, and assert that it will further consolidate the friendly relations between Turkey and Germany. tween Turkey and Germany

COSTLY GIFTS FROM THE PORTE.

Constantinople, Oct. 19.-The Sultan has presented to Emperor William a magnificent sword, and to the Empress a diamond necklace of almost priceless value.

He has also authorized a German syndicate to construct a commercial port at Haidar, opposite Constantinople, a concession long sought by German promoters.

OCEAN POSTAGE REDUCTION.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE PROPOSITION BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

London, Oct. 19.-Inquiry made at the General Postoffice here shows the London postal authorities know nothing officially of the fact that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States. A. Merritt, will, in his annual report this year, mmend the reduction of ocean postage between a half-ounce, which would mean a great saving to business houses on both sides of the Atlantic hav-The only information lispatches announcing these facts. The officials of the British Postoffice say the matter stands as

Britain and her colonies was decided upon, the idea of a similar arrangement with the United States was mooted and well received by the British authorities. But, they now add, the only objection is that the United States may wish to make it a step for a similar reduction with other countries of the Postal Union, for which Great Britain is not yet prepared."

epared.

But, one of the British postal officials re-arked, "for such an arrangement with the United ates, as the great English-speaking nation having a closest commercial and social relations with

WRECKS ON THE BRITISH COAST.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING WITH SEVERE LOSS OF

London, Oct. 19.-The Norwegian bark Frivold, o 379 tons, from Boston, England, for Arendal, her dent of the American Evacuation Commission home port, stranded yesterday evening while trying at Hayana, telegraphed to the War Department to make the harbor of Spurn Head. The Kilnsea last night that six thousand Spanish soldiers Brigade established communication with her, but before the crew were able to secure the whip the vessel was overwhelmed by a terrific sea which swept the seven members of her crew over board, drowning two of them. The survivors su ceeded in reaching the shore on parts of the wreckage. The vessel broke up immediately.

The Norwegian brigantine Augvald, of 27 tons halling from Haugesund, bound from Portsmouth to Norway, has been wrecked at the mouth of Gourdon Harbor. Two of her crew were saved and en were drowned.

The Russian three-masted schooner Wilhelm, 221 tons, from Boston, England, for Memel, has been wrecked on St. Andrew's Sand. Five of her rew were saved and one man was drowned.

crew were saved and one man was drowned.

The German bark Heinrich Botel, of 478 tons, Captain Stehr, which arrived at Hull on September 22 from Savannah, and which subsequently left there for Hamburg, her home port, was in collision yesterday during the gale, in the Grimsby Roads, with the Norwegian bark Concordia, halling from Drammen. Both versels were considerably dama, sed and were towed into Hull Roads.

The Norwegian bark Adeigunds, of \$21 tons, Captain Olsen, which arrived here on August 29 from Paspeblac, and which halls from Tonsberg, went ashere at Bolmer, while on her way to Christianiz and is likely to prove a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were saved and one man was drowned.

Reports of shipping disasters continue to come in, and the east coast is strewn with wireks. In most cases the crews have been saved, but upward of thirty persons have been drowned.

NORTHERN COAST STORM-SWEPT

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 19.-The entire coast line of he island has been swept by the recent storms, and it is feared that there has been great devastation n the northern section and along the Labrador shore. It is already known that two men were drowned at Rose Hinnehe, 225 miles west of St. John's, and it is feared that many others have stared the same fate, because a number of vessels were driven seaward near that point.

HEARTY WELCOME TO THE ST. LOUIS.

Southampton, Oct. 19. The American steamer St. Louis, Captain Randle, which left New-York on October 12, arrived here this after-noon, and received a most hearty greeting, this noon, and received a most hearty greeting, this being her first trip across the Atlantic as a passenger steamer since she entered the service of the United States Government as an auxiliary cruiser, on the outbreak of the war with Spain. American flags were dying from all the public buildings here, the church bells were rung, large crowds assembled on the quays, and the United States Consul, representatives of the American Line and delegations from the various public bodies of Southampton boarded a tender and met the steamer. One of the delegations was from the Chamber of Commerce, of Southampton, and its members were bearers of a congratulatory address from the Chamber, which was read to Captain Randle and his officera.

A STRIKING INCIDENT AT HALIFAX.

Hallfax, N. S., Oct. 19 (Special).-The regimental sports of the Royal Canadian Battalion of Imperial troops to-day were marked by an unusual incident. At the conclusion of the sports one hundred men. the pick of the garrison, formed a pyramid by the pick of the garrison, formed a pyramid by mounting upon one another's shoulders, and the man at the apex, a fine specimen of the British soldier, stood waving in one hand the Union Jack and in the other the Stars and Stripes. This finale was cheered by the large number of spectators present. It was the first time in the history of Hailfax that men of a British regiment had displayed the flag of another nation.

TURKISH EXODUS FROM CRETE. Canea, Island of Crete, Oct. 19.-The Turkish

troops, with arms and baggage, started for Suda Bay this morning, where they will embark for

YESTERDAY'S JOINT SESSION POST-PONED TO FRIDAY.

WANT MORE ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FROM MADRID-THEIR ALTERNATIVES FEW,

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Spanish Peace Commission was unable to meet the United States Peace Commission at the joint session arranged for to-day and the next meeting of the two Com-

missions has been fixed for Friday. Judge Day, president of the American Commission, received a communication this morning from Sefior Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Commission, saying that advices expected, but not received, from Madrid made it necessary for himself and his colleagues to request a postponement of any further conferences until Friday next. A courteous reply was returned by Secretary Moore, in behalf of the American Commissioners, granting an extension of the time of the next meeting as requested.

While the deferring of any one conference two days is not in itself an important request, the delay by the Spaniards at this juncture is something more than significant. The game of diplomacy now in progress here has reached a stage which makes it necessary that the next move be made by the Spanish Commissioners. They are confronted by the plain fact of their protocol agreement to relinquish and evacuate Cuba without "ifs," "ands" or "buts." It has become clear here that the Spaniards cherished the hope that they could unconditionally covenant to follow a given path and ultimately wander elsewhere and do less or more than named in the protocol compact. The American Commissioners, however, have firmly adhered to the boundary lines already mutually established. and within which they insist the Spaniards as well as themselves shall duly proceed.

The assigned reason for to-day's request delay is believed to have been to allow an interchange of communication with Madrid and to formulate a final attitude on the Cuban mat-This attitude of the Spanlards, to be developed on Friday, will be watched with no little interest. Their alternatives are few, but pregnant. They may accede to the American attitude, themselves assume the Cuban debt and go forward to consider the next protocol point, of Porto Rico and the choice by the United States of an Island in the Ladrones group, or they may at this juncture formally ask for arbitration, or, as an extremity which is not likely, may retire from further negotia-

The American Commissioners, after dispatching their acquiescence in the delay, held a brief meeting, probably to make a formal record of the deferring of the joint meeting fixed for to-

The Americans yesterday held a brief session having no reference to the negotiations, and the brevity of these meetings and other indications warrant the conviction that the American attltude is well formed, and that the Commission is thoroughly advised on all the points and features which it is possible to foresee in subse-The amount of information acquired by the Americans since their arrival here is large. They have examined old residents of the Philippine Islands, and their information and testimony from other sources is large

A distinguished Roman Catholic Churchman from New-Orleans is now in this city, in connection, it is said, with the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba.

The holders of Spanish securities have not been inactive, and it is not unlikely that the American Commission has been called upon to consider a written presentment of figures, facts and pleadings in behalf of those interests.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

THE PROGRESS SO FAR SATISFACTORY TO THIS GOVERNMENT.

last night that six thousand Spanish soldiers had already embarked for Spain, and that arrangements had been completed by the Spanish Commissioners for the embarkation of forty thousand more troops in the near future. This rate of progress, in view of the limited resources of Spain, is believed to be reasonable. So long as a disposition to carry out in good faith the evacuation of the island is exhibited this Government is not likely to complain, and the statement that the American Commissioners at Haon the subject is said to be erroneous. This conclusion, however, does not apply to the transfer of sovereignty, and, while permitting the presence of Spanish troops in Cuba on and after D cember 1, it is the purpose of the War Department to take complete possession of the entire civil establishment of the island on the date mentioned.

HARD FIGHT FOR NOMINATION.

DEMOCRATS OF THE XTH MASSACHUSETTS CON GRESS DISTRICT UNABLE TO AGREE

Boston, Oct. 19. The Xth Democratic Congress District Convention, which was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock last night, held a continuadjournment was taken until to-night, no choice five candidates for the nomination, Boardman Hall, or candinates for the horizontal on Boardman Hain.

Therchester, leads, receiving forty of the votes
ut of the sixty necessary for a choice. Henry F.
laphen stood second to Mr. Hall.

The convention met again this evening, but up to
late hour the question of a nominee had not been

LATHAM WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP,

Brighton, England, Oct. 19.-Latham, of Manches ter, won the tennis championship to-day, defeating Pettit, of Boston, Mass. Latham won three sets to love, thus winning the championship by seven

TO REPRESENT GERMANY AT THE VATICAN. Berlin, Oct. 19.-The "North German Gazette" says Paron Von Rotenham, the German Minister to Sweden, has been chosen to represent Ger-many at the Vatican, in succession to Baron Von Bulow, who was recalled.

HAILSTORM SWEEPS OVER MALTA Valetta, Island of Malia, Oct. 19 .- A hallstorm has swept over this island, doing an enormous amount of damage to property, some of the hallstones weighing a quarter of a pound.

AMERICAN LOAN TO THE TRANSVAAL. London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Pretoria says that Mr. Hope, representing ar American syndicate, offers to loan the Transvall Government (2.590,600 at 5 per cent, and 215

DEATH FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE IN VIENNA. London, Oct. 19.-A dispatch from Vienna says ment of Professor Nothnagle's establishment died the plague. The professor, it is added, re-tily returned from Bombay, and has been culti-ling the bubonic plague bacillus for purposes investigation.

The fastest train from New-York to Washington is the "Royal Limited" via Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Its time is Five Moura, Advi.

SPANIARDS SEEK DELAY, ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN, REPORTED FIGHT AT MANILA.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ENTHUSIASM ALMOST UNPRECEDENT-ED IN THE HISTORIC BUILDING-

THE COLONEL'S SPEECH.

Enthusiasm not surpassed in spirit and voiume by that exhibited in the campaign of 1896 marked the mighty gatherings of Republicans who turned out to hear Colonel Roosevelt and other speakers who occupied the platforms with him at four different places in Brooklyn last night. The Colonel's trip through the city, from Greenpoint, where in Eckford Hall he addressed two thousand people, clear around to the Academy of Music, in the western district of the city, was a march of triumph, accompanied by the hurrahs and godspeeds of the voters who will cast their votes for the Repubticket on Election Day. The attendance at the four meetings was almost unprecedented. At Eckford Hall the throng in the streets was so dense that Colonel Roosevelt could with difficulty reach the building. At Arlon Hall there was an almost unparalleled demonstration. More than two thousand people crowded into om, and more than that number remained on the outside unable to gain admission; but they cheered lustily for the Rough Rider when he forced his way through the masses into the hall. There was a repetition of the scene when he visited the Criterion Theatre, and the trip wound up with a "blaze of glory" at the Academy of Music, where so many historic meetings have been held, but none more brilliant than that of last night.

The Academy meeting will be remembered for a long time by those who were fortunate enough to get inside. The doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, and at five minutes past seven the entire lower part of the Academy and the first gallery were filled to overflowing. The people kept on coming, and more were turned away than got inside. The audience was typical Prosperous business men and their wives and daughters, well-dressed mechanics, preachers, school teachers, Rough Riders in uniform; soldiers on crutches, who had limped up from the Long Island and St. Peter's hospitals to hear the hero of San Juan, and men from every walk of life good-naturedly jostled one another and stood up three hours or more listening to the other speakers until Colonel Roosevelt appeared. It was worth enduring all the weariness and buffeting to see the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm that welcomed the candidate for Governor when he did appear. The old Academy walls fairly trembled for more than five minutes when Colonel Roosevelt was shoved forward from the rear of the stage into view. Warm and tired though he was, he was refreshed in spirit when the wave of cheering struck him and he entered upon his speech making with zest.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

tive that has gathered for the last two years. The Low and Tracy men sat side by side. When Seth Low was introduced General Tracy stood directly behind him, and he led in the applause for his opponent of a year ago. Every reference to the healing of a past difference was greeted

vith cheering The meeting in the Academy was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club and the Republican Campaign Committee. On the stage were ex-Mayor Schleren, General William C. Wallace, Justice Jesse Johnson, ex-Mayor Schroeder, Police Commissioner Abeil, Congressman Hurley, Chester B. Lawrence, R. Ross Appleton, M. J. Dady, Walter B. Atterbury, ex-Sheriff Buttling, Police Magistrate Brenner, ex-Park Commissioner J. G. Dittmer never

and ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele. crat, is working for Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by John Powers and twenty other soldiers, some of whom were on crutches, appeared early and received great applause.

The stage was a most attractive sight. Nearly a thousand men and women were accommodated on it. There were not enough chairs for all, and two or three hundred people stood up at the

At S o'clock there was a commotion at the back of the stage, and then a hundred men set up a yell of "Yi-yi-yi!" and cheers. The white coming down the platform. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering, followed by the usual good-fellowship question. He was piloted through the dense masses of well-dressed

men and women to the front of the stage. Suddenly a stillness fell upon the vast assem blage as Bandmaster Shannon waved his baton and the band began the playing of "America." The audience rose and united in the singing. The melody filed the old Academy, and at the close of the second stanza the cheering was re-

THE MEETING CALLED TO ORDER Frank Harvey Field, president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, called the meeting

to order and made a brief speech. voted in the last election" --- and that was as far as he got. The audience burst into cheering for General Tracy. When he appeared in a political speech in Brooklyn last year he represented only a part of the Republican party of the city of New-York. Last night there was a common feeling animating the Republicans of Brooklyn, and he faced a multitude who will vote unitedly for the Republican ticket on Elec-

tion Day. It was just 9:51 o'clock when a rumble was heard which soon turned into a mighty roar. Mr. Low had just finished his speech, but few heard the closing sentences. The audience was "in the air" in a moment. It was as though each person was a jack-in-the-box. Roosevelt in entering had touched the spring. It was almost impossible to see the stage on account of the cloud of handkerchiefs, but it was not necessary to see. Every one knew that the Rough Rider was standing before him, and it was as if a gigantic electrical battery had turned an enormous amount of energy into the audience. The applause and cheers were deafening. For nine minutes by the watch this enthusiastic demonstration continued. Several times Colonel Roosevelt tried in vain to speak.

THE CANDIDATE'S ADDRESS.

When he finally began the audience was as still as it had been noisy. It was plain to see that every point went home. His sentiments received continuous approval, and scores and scores of times he was obliged to pause till the cheers and applause died away.

cheers and applause died away.

Our opponents say they wish to run this campaign on State issues. Very well, we will meet them squarely on every State issue, and, what is more, we will raise a State issue on which they dare not meet us. But before touching these, I want you to listen for a moment to what I have to say on the general principle of choosing a man for public office. The most important thing for you, the citizens of the State, in exercising your choice, is to know how the man you choose will conduct himself in the office to which he is elected. Now, to know this, you must not only understand his views and principles but you must also know how well his practice corresponds with his principles. This is the all-important fact, and yet it is not a fact which needs much elaboration. No amount of argument can prove it or is necessary to

Continued on third page.

A MIGHTY GATHERING GREETS HIM THE NEWS COMES FROM MADRID, HOW-EVER-AMERICANS AND INSURGENTS SAID TO HAVE FOUGHT A NAVAL

ENGAGEMENT.

London, Oct. 20 .- The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"Captain Aunon, the Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

"The scene of the engagement is not stated: but it is supposed to have been Manila Bay." Madrid, Oct. 20.-The Cabinet has decided to forward to the Spanish Peace Commissioners at from Manila, reporting an engagement between out of the refusal of Admiral Dewey to allow the insurgents to fly their flag from their ships.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF IT.

NEITHER DEWEY NOR OTIS HAS MEN-

TIONED ANY FIGHT WITH INSURGENTS. at the Navy Department, nor has General Otis made any reference to it in any communications he may have made to the War Department. The dispatch created considerable interest in Washington. Recently the newspapers contained a statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another position in the Philippine group on a mission of some importance, and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

DEWEY AND THE FILIPINOS CREDITED BY GENERAL MERRITT.

London, Oct. 19 .- "The Globe" this afternoon publishes an interview which a correspondent had with the former left Hong Kong for San Francisco on his way to Washington and Paris to present the insurgent leader's views, if possible, before the United States Peace Commission at the French Agoncillo in this interview is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear-Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their as-When Agonelllo was asked if the agree-

ment was in writing he said: "No. We do not regard the United States as a grasping Power, and felt that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

Major-General Wesley Merritt, who has arrived here from Paris, where he has been giving the United States Peace Commissioners the benefit of his observations as commander of the American forces at Manila, in an interview to-day discredited

the statement attributed to Agoncillo. with Admiral Dewey he was satisfied that no arrangement had been entered into with the Philip-If the Filipinos were allowed independence now 9 would result in fighting between the leaders.

which would be more disastrous than any revolu-

mense strategic value, navally and commercially, and they are easily defended.

"My study of the British colonies has greatly interested me. They ought to prove a valuable object-lesson to the United States. The British system is as perfect as is devisable."

CHINA'S SICK EMPEROR.

HIS EXAMINATION BY THE PHYSICIAN OF THE

FRENCH LEGATION. Peking, Oct. 18 (delayed in transmission). - It was at the suggestion of the British Minister, Sir Claude M. Maedonald, that the Chinese Foreign head of General Benjamin F. Tracy was seen Office requested the physician attached to the French Legation to examina the Emperor, the reason assigned for this step being that this physician was the only one officially attached to a legation. The examination of the Emperor by a foreign doctor is a complete innovation. It has often been urged, but has always been refused by

often been urged, but has always been refused by the Emperor himself, and the Dowager Empress has evidently taken this step for the purpose of silencing rumors as to the Emperor's condition. The physician, who visited the Emperor this morning, made a minute examination of His Majesty in the presence of the Dowager Empress, Prince Ching and a number of mandarins. Exact details as to the specific disease from which the Emperor is suffering were not obtainable. But he is weak, anaemic and requires constant care. He is in no immediate danger, was cheerful and showed the utmost deference to the Dowager Empress. The doctor promised to send His Majesty a prescription.

In closing his address Mr. Field, turning to LI HUNG CHANG AND EMPRESS DOWAGER asm.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 19. Newspapers received here by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama, publish the amazing statement that Li Hung

PRINCE HENRY RETURNING TO PEKING. London, Oct. 19, -"The Globe" this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Shanghat saying that Prin Henry of Prussia is returning to Peking in order

been secretly married.

to demand an audience of the Emperor. reformer Kang-Yuwei named Richard, a resident of Peking, in an interview has affirmed that though the Emperor is not dead he is in the greatest danger. Richard also urged immediate action to restore the Emperor to power, polating out that there is now a unique opportunity for suppressing the Dowager Empress' faction, clearing the Way for substantial progress and for the re-establishment of British prestige.

MR. WYNDHAM'S NEW OFFICE. London, Oct. 19. - George Wyndham, Conservative Member of Parilament for Dover, has been ap-pointed Under Secretary for War, in succession to the Right Hon, William St. John Brodrick, recently appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Lord Curzon, of Kedleston the new Vicercy of India.

Mr. Wyndham, who is in his thirty-sixth year, is the Conservative party. From 1887 to 1892 he was private secretary to A. J. Balfour. He is an effective speaker, and not long ago produced an edition of North's "Plutarch" in the Tudor Classics edited by W. E. Henley. His wife is Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, youngest sister of Lord Scarborough and widow of Earl Grosvenor. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and served in the Suakim campaign and at Cyprus. He has represented Dover since 1889, is a captain in the Cheshire Yeomanry and a director of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS. Boston, Oct. 19.—The gunboat Wilmington, Com-

mander Chapman C. Dodd, left here to-day for Charleston, S. C., where sae is to take part in a peace jubilee celebration. The United States ship Dolphin also sailed to-day. She is bound for Philadelphis by way of Provincetown. She is expected to take part in the peace jubilee exer-tises at Philadelphia.

ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CROWDS TURN OUT TO HEAR

HIM IN SPITE OF RAIN.

NATIONAL AND STATE ISSUES BOLDLY FACED-THE TOUR A COM-

> PLETE SUCCESS [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Oct. 19.-Theodore Roosevelt completed his first political tour in the interior of the State as the Republican candidate for Governor by making to-day a series of speeches in the counties of St. Lawrence, Lewis and Oneida From its beginning at New-York Harbor to its virtual termination in the heart of Oneida County, after a journey through the State of nearly six hundred miles, Colonel Roosevelt's tour was mplete success. It woke up the Republicans and Independent Democrats in the eastern and northern parts of the State. It gave to the voters of the entire State a disclosure of the Republican candidate's opinions on the leading the fact that he is a sturdy gold standard man, zealous supporter of President McKinley's foreign policy, a believer in low State taxes, an opponent of political interference with the judiclary of the State, and that he can see no merit in the declaration of the Democratic State Convention that the Raines Liquor Tax law should be repealed and \$9,000,000 of additional taxes be imposed upon the people of the State to sup-

ply the deficit which will be caused by its repeal. THOUSANDS LISTEN TO SPEECHES.

Thousands of rural voters since the week be gan have been able to hear speeches, not only by Colonel Roosevelt, but also by General Stewart L. Woodford, the former Minister to Spain; by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, by Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, by John Proctor Clark, and by members of the noted cavalry regiment known as the Rough Riders.

Nor is the week yet ended. Colonel Roosevelt and some of his companions will be heard from AN ALLEGED STATEMENT BY AGONCILLO DIS- once more at Poughkeepsie on Friday night and at Gloversville on Saturday night. The following week the voters of the south-

ern tier of counties and those living along the central line of the State from Buffalo to Albany will have an opportunity to listen to speeches by Colonel Roosevelt on other State Rain was descending heavily when Colonel Roosevelt's train departed from Ogdensburg, in

St. Lawrence County, at S o'clock this morning, and therefore there was a prospect of very small attendance at the stations designated as stopping-places where speeches would be made. But notwithstanding the rain two thousand persons gathered at Potsdam, and there were hundreds at Canton. Then the rain stopped falling, and there was a slight gleam of sunshine. Several hundred persons, therefore, assembled at Carthage, at Lowville, in Lewis County, and at Boonville, in Oneida County.

Colonel Roosevelt early took occasion to speak at a meeting about the refusal of Richard Croker to permit the renomination of Judge Daly for the Supreme Court on the ground that had not recognized his obligations to Tammany Hall twenty-eight years ago. Said he, in

an indignant tone: FATE OF THREE TAMMANY JUDGES

"There were in New-York three Judges who did reconize their obligations to Tammany Hall. Their names were Barnard, Cardozo and Mc-Cunn, and they paid the high price of impeachment for their recognition of Tammany Hall. If our opponents win at this election, a long step will have been taken toward reintroducing in the judiciary system the conditions which led up to the hideous scandals of the Tweed régime. I ask you to vote so as to express unecuivocally your disapproval of the party responsible for

this attempt." The presence of General Stewart L. Woodford, the former Minister to Spain, as one of Colonel Roosevelt's party has been of great assistance to him. This has distinctly added to the impression made by Colonel Roosevelt when he reminded his hearers at the various places of the fact that the negotiations for peace with Spain have not yet been completed, and that, therefore, President McKinley must be most loyally sustained in his war policy. Thus Colonel Roosevelt aroused great interest at Canton today by saying in a flery way: "The Spanlards in Paris are raising fresh obstacles in dealing with the Peace Commission. Why? Because having failed to beat us, they hope they can fight more effective battles in arbitration by holding off until after our coming election, when they hope that this State, failing to uphold President McKinley, will demonstrate that the country has no faith in his policy. A condemnation of President McKinley will be a greater triumph for Spain than any victory Spanish armies were

able to win in Cuba." DUTY TO STAND BY THE PRESIDENT

Then Colonel Roosevelt introduced General Woodford, who was greeted with *reat enthusi-"While peace with Spain was possible," General Tracy, said: "However we may have ORIENTAL NEWSPAPERS SAY THEY HAVE BEEN said General Woodford, "I labored hard to preserve it. Then war came, and President McKinley struck swiftly and powerfully. It is now your duty, it seems to me, to stand by him with all your strength while the peace negotiations

are in progress." Once more to-day Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the sound-money men, irrespective of party. whether Democrats or Republicans, to support President McKinley in his gold-standard policy and not to permit the election of a Democratio Congress or a Democratic United States Senator pledged to press a free-coinage bill. He took oceasion at Potsdam to praise the action of General John M. Palmer, the gold Democratic candidate for President in 1896, in writing a letter announcing his support of Republican candidates this year. Talking upon the subject of a sound currency he said, impressively: "Will you permit the great State of New-York in the East to offset what Oregon did in the West by sending to the United States Senate a Senator who will stand for free silver? I can hardly be

lieve it." NOT AFRAID OF STATE ISSUES.

It was at Carthage that Colonel Roosevelt possibly astonished the Democrats present by daring to allude to a State issue. He called attention to the fact that the Republican party had reduced State taxes this year nearly \$2,000. 000, and contrasted this achievement with the announced Democratic policy of flinging away nearly \$5,000,000 derived from the liquor tax law. "In other words," he said, "there is a net difference of \$7,000,000 to the good between our performances and their promises.".

Among the prominent Republicans of North ern New-York who either accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his train or visited him at stations were Judge Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, of the Supreme Court; William H. Daniels, of Ogdensburg, chairman of the Republican County Committee: Frank L. Bell, of Potsdam; Charles R. Skinner, of Watertown, the State Superintend ent of Public Instruction, ex-Congressman A X Parker and General Edwin A. Merritt, of Potsdam; Martin R. Sackett, of Gouverneur, Treasurer of St. Lawrence County; John T. Mott of Oswego; ex-Assemblyman William T. O'Neil, of